

ONLY ONE TORPEDO FOR EACH TUBE IN FLOTILLA

Captain Sims Likens Situation to Army with Lone Round of Ammunition.

LONG TIME IN THE MAKING

Emergency Could Not Be Met—Dewey Says Navy Is Weak and Inadequately Invites War.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Newport, R. I., June 22.—Admiral George Dewey, writing on "The Navy: Its Relation to Future Generations," in an article appearing in the official programme for Newport Navy Day, July 2, says America should have a navy strong enough to insure continual peace.

Another article is from the pen of Captain William S. Sims, the new commander of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, who sets forth that the navy is unprepared for war. The fault, Captain Sims remarks, lies with the people, whose "sense of responsibility is not yet sufficient for them to demand that the press publish even the plain facts concerning our grave deficiencies that are so well known to all of our possible enemies."

"This state of inefficiency," says Captain Sims, "is, of course, a matter of common knowledge in the navy, and the Navy Department has consistently recommended the minimum number of fighting ships and auxiliaries, and the minimum personnel and equipment considered necessary to maintain our national policies in the event of their being disputed."

"The necessary fighting ships have not been appropriated for. The personnel, both in officers and enlisted men, is insufficient to man all the ships we already have, and there are not enough auxiliary vessels to maintain in active warfare even the ships that can be fully manned by the existing personnel. Moreover, the reserves of guns, ammunition and military and other supplies are insufficient for the purposes of serious warfare, and in some cases almost wholly so."

Lone Torpedo to a Tube.

"For example, there has been expended about \$50,000,000 for a flotilla of splendid torpedo boat destroyers and submarines designed to attack an enemy's fleet with one of the most effective of modern weapons, that is, the automobile torpedo, which has a range of five miles and an explosive charge sufficient to sink or cripple the largest battleship; but we have not more than one torpedo for each tube, so that this great force, which should be one of our principal means of defence against a hostile fleet, may be compared to an army marching into battle with one cartridge in each soldier's rifle, or a fleet advancing to meet the enemy with one projectile for each of its guns. Should such a flotilla have fired its single torpedo from each of its launching tubes it would be powerless to inflict further damage, and would have to retreat or be destroyed."

"A torpedo is a complicated and expensive machine that requires more than a year to build. The navy's torpedo factory is so inadequate in size that it cannot supply more than 100 a year, and the total capacity of our country is not more than 300. There are but few torpedo manufacturers in the world, and they are more or less interrelated. We know the number of torpedoes that are turned out and the number that each navy owns, and they are informed as to our deficiencies in this respect and in other military equipment. The principal foreign navies have from 6,000 to 10,000, and we have 3,000."

"These facts are not in any sense military secrets. The only persons concerned who do not know them are the American people."

"Our ships are now of good design and well built," Captain Sims writes further. "Our officers and men are second to none in intelligence, energy and devotion to duty, and our individual units are efficient, but if we do not have adequate numbers and all essential supplies provided for in time of peace we must go to war with what we have. There will be little time for preparation, because in case of war foreign navies, being fully manned and equipped, will strike at once. The principal foreign navies are now abroad to be prepared for war is the strongest guarantee of peace, but a navy which our people believe to be ready for war, but which foreign admirals know to be unprepared, is a manifest danger."

War Invited, Says Dewey.

Admiral Dewey, in his article, also says "inadequacy is an invitation to war."

"The only function and justification for the existence of a navy is the preservation of peace," the admiral writes. "To perform this function the navy must be adequate, and though so much discussed in these recent times the word 'adequate,' as applied to the navy, has only one meaning, and that is an 'adequate navy' is a navy of a strength sufficient to meet and defeat any probable enemy. This strength is not absolute, but is relative, and varies from period to period as other naval powers of the world vary their naval strengths. At the present period 'adequacy' on our part calls for a navy second in strength to that of England only."

"I believe it is the duty of each generation to pay its own insurance, and the insurance for peace is a navy strong enough to compel it. We are paying today for the navy, as an insurance which does not insure us, roughly, \$150 per capita per annum. Besides what has already been paid in lives and money, we are still mortgaged by lack of foresight in our fathers, to the extent of the national debt and the additional \$1.50 per capita per annum that we are paying in pensions. Shall our lack of foresight continue this system of mortgaging the coming generations, or shall we add the relatively small sum needed to the insufficient insurance we already pay to make that insurance adequate?"

LAWYER THROWN AND HURT

Alvin I. MacNab Taken to Hospital in Serious Condition.

Thrown from his horse in Jerome avenue, near Woodland avenue, yesterday, Alvin I. MacNab, an attorney, of No. 311 West 55th street, was taken to the Fordham Hospital in a serious condition, suffering from concussion of the brain and a possible fracture of the skull.

Mr. MacNab left the Concourse Riding Academy, at 19th street and Morris avenue, shortly after 10 o'clock, riding a spirited chestnut pony. He was cantering along Jerome avenue when the pony bolted and threw the rider against a telegraph pole.

RULING PLEASES WILLARD

Railroads Could Not Expect More, He Declares.

Baltimore, June 22.—Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and chairman of the committee on railroad presidents who are directing matters in the application of Eastern railroads for an advance in freight rates, expressed his gratification to-day at the announcement of the Interstate Commerce Commission's purpose to make an independent inquiry.

"The action taken," Mr. Willard said, "affords the railroads and the public an opportunity to be heard on the question."

The commission, according to the railroad officials' understanding as voiced by Mr. Willard, is of the opinion that the subject should be further examined at the present time, but that such examination can best be conducted in a proceeding instituted by the commission in order that it may determine:

First—As to whether the rates of transportation now in effect in official classification territory yield an adequate return; and,

Second—if not, what plan shall be adopted to increase such transportation charges.

"This is exactly what we are anxious to have done," said Mr. Willard. "If the claims of the railroads are well founded, it will be disclosed by the inquiry, and, if it is ascertained that they do need additional revenue, it appears to be the purpose of the commission to give consideration to the manner in which such increased revenues can best be obtained. Certainly the railroads could not expect more at this time."

NEW TARIFF WINS TRADE

Sir William Robertson, Linen Manufacturer, Arrives.

Sir William Robertson, vice-chairman of the Andrew Carnegie Trust Fund for Great Britain and Ireland, arrived from Glasgow yesterday on the Anchor liner Cameronia to make arrangements on a large scale to take advantage of the lower tariff duties soon to be enacted by Congress.

As one of the largest linen manufacturers in the British Isles, he looks to a great increase in the importation here of his fabrics.

"The reduction of the tariff here," said Sir William, "will be of great benefit to people on both sides of the Atlantic. In America they will be able to purchase the very best quality of goods at prices greatly below those prevailing at present. On the other side the linen trade will be greatly benefited, and those who work in the linen mills will profit by the greater volume of business that is sure to result."

Sir William went to the Hotel Belmont, where he will stay a few days before proceeding to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

FOSSIL CAMEL IN ALASKA

Supports Theory That Continents Were Once Joined.

Washington, June 22.—The discovery of fossil bones of a camel in Alaska, within the Arctic Circle, is announced by the Smithsonian Institution. Experts say this tends to support the theory of the existence of a wide Asiatic-Alaskan land connection of comparatively recent date, which for a great length of time served as a highway for the migration of mammals from the Old World to America.

Copley Amory, Jr., found the fossils last summer about fifty miles from the mouth of the Old Crow River, in Yukon Territory, Canada, not far from the American boundary line.

The discovery also adds support to the supposition that milder climatic conditions prevailed in Alaska before the era of man.

TWO ESCAPE SING SING

Men Confined as Slaying Were Employed in Warden's House.

Long, deep blasts of the big whistle at Sing Sing prison that is blown when a prisoner escapes interrupted services in the churches at Ossining last night. Warden and officers who were part of the congregations left their pews in confusion. William Forbes and Maurice Clifford, serving sentences for murder in the third degree, had escaped. All the available prison force was at once sent out to beat the surrounding country, while the police authorities of neighboring cities and towns were informed. Up to a late hour last night they were still at large.

Forbes is twenty-eight years old, 5 feet 3½ inches in height and weighs 150 pounds. He was sentenced in June, 1909, for a murder in Westchester County. Maurice Clifford was sentenced in April by the Richmond County authorities to two and a half years in jail. He is 6 feet 1 inch tall, has brown hair and blue eyes and weighs 250 pounds.

Both men were employed in the house occupied by Frank L. Kennedy, the warden, who was relieved of his post on Saturday by Governor Sulzer. Michael Darby, the keeper in charge of the men, discovered their escape when he went to Kennedy's house at 8:30 o'clock to take them to their cells.

ARTISTS PLAY TWO TO WIN

"Father Knick" and Miss Liberty Favorites for Seal.

Father Knickerbocker and Miss Liberty are running a close race in the competition for the prizes which the Merchants' Association has offered for the best design for an emblem or seal typical of the City of New York. The contest closes on July 1.

The suggestion was made that the city adopt a descriptive emblem suitable for reproduction upon stickers, seals and tags, or by means of stencils to be marked on packages and cases of merchandise to show that the goods were manufactured or purchased in the metropolis. Prizes of \$150 and \$50 were offered for the best and second best designs.

The terms of the competition call for the submission of a black and white sketch twelve inches square. The words "New York" in bold relief must appear in connection with an emblem in the design of which the Statue of Liberty, Civic Fame, Father Knickerbocker or some characteristic figure typical of New York is used. Sketches should be sent to S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants' Association, No. 233 Broadway.

DROWNING MYSTERY IN CANAL

S. J. Jensen, of Greenwood avenue, Richmond Hill, is believed to have been drowned yesterday while bathing in the canal at Ramblersville, a fishing station on the trestle over Jamaica Bay.

Jensen was last seen in the canal, which is about forty feet deep. His friends missed him, and a search revealed his clothing just where he had left it when he donned his bathing suit.

JAPAN HAS NO BETTER CUSTOMER THAN U. S.

This Country Practically Consumes One-Third of Nippon's Output.

WE ALSO LEAD IN EXPORTS

\$63,253,847 Products Sold to Island Empire Last Year, Says Consular Report.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 22.—Japan's best customer in 1912 was the United States, and the United States was also the chief exporter in Japanese trade last year.

This fact is set forth in a report by Thomas Sammons, Consul General at Yokohama, to the Department of State. Mr. Sammons also asserts that the year 1912 was a "record breaker in the foreign commerce of Japan in both imports and exports."

Mr. Sammons estimates that the United States consumes practically one-third of all that Nippon sells to the entire world and believes that this trade will increase materially with settled conditions in China, the opening of the Panama Canal and the development of new industries in Japan.

"The increase in 1912 of \$22,790,894 in Japan's imports from the United States, not including Hawaii and the Philippines, surpassed all previous records, apart from the temporary Russo-Japanese war increase of \$3,000,000," says Mr. Sammons. "This remarkable increase may be made still more formidable by including in the advances the sale of Philippine products in Japan, the two items of hemp (increased sale \$1,313,000) and sugar (increased sale \$377,000) bringing the total up to more than \$24,500,000."

"When it is considered, having the above figures in mind, that the sale of American products in Japan increased upward of \$12,000,000 in 1911, as compared with 1910, and that the total imports from the United States for 1912 were \$63,253,847 for Japan proper, the highest point ever reached, it will be seen that this trade has far more than doubled in two years. It is worthy of note, moreover, that while the total volume of imports into Japan, Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Korea) from the entire world was \$55,411,877 in 1912, the United States alone contributed more than 40 per cent. This gratifying increase should serve to stimulate further efforts to bring the total sales of the United States in Japan and throughout the Far East generally to a point of greater equality with European countries."

"Japan's foreign trade in 1912 was greater by \$6,927,439 than for the previous year of 1911. From \$367,739,396 in 1911 the \$53,927,439 advance in 1912 brought the grand total up to \$603,666,835. These figures are for Japan proper, Taiwan and Chosen, but exclude the Kwantung leased territory, which is largely a gateway for Japanese trade effort in Manchuria and the other northeastern provinces of China. In 1912, therefore, Japan's foreign commerce exceeded all previous records."

"No doubt the most significant feature of the year was the remarkable advance in the sale of American products, particularly raw cotton. Heretofore the percentage rating of the United States exports to the Far East, as compared with European countries, has been decidedly unfavorable, but for 1912 America, including Hawaii and the Philippines, took the lead in Japan's imports. It will be a difficult matter to hold this highly advantageous position, although the prospects for 1913 are satisfactory."

Mr. Sammons reports that the chief items of increase in Japan's exports to the United States were raw and waste silk, mostly the former, while the most notable decrease was in copper ingots and slabs. The items showing an increase of more than \$100,000 were: Coal, \$1,350,000; increase of \$28,000; hats, \$90,000; increase of \$125,000; rice, \$1,500,000; increase of \$28,000; raw silk and waste, \$5,520,000; increase of \$2,908,000; and sulphur, \$428,000; increase of \$110,000.

STATE PAYS ONLY UPKEEP

Loss of Time Not Included in "Expenses," Says Carmody.

Albany, June 22.—Attorney General Carmody has given an interpretation of the words "actual necessary expenses" as used in various statutes governing the appointment of members of commissions who are to serve the state without receiving "compensation for their services." The question was raised by Ferdinand I. Morton, of New York City, secretary of the commission of nine members appointed to arrange for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the emancipation proclamation.

Mr. Morton, under directions from the commission, asked if a commissioner was entitled to indemnity for pecuniary loss sustained because of absence from his vocation or to reimbursement for the hire of a substitute.

The Attorney General holds that "actual necessary expenses" cover items such as hotel bills, railroad fare, etc., but not remuneration for loss of time. In another opinion Mr. Carmody ruled that the state was not liable for the expense incurred by a parole agent who assumed the responsibility for board, lodging and certain clothing for a ward of the state who had escaped. The responsibility which the parole agent assumed was personal to himself, says Mr. Carmody.

FALLS OFF PALISADE

Excursionist, Hurrying to Catch Boat, Goes Over Cliff.

John Moscella, of No. 60 Bergen street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured by falling down the Palisades opposite Yonkers yesterday afternoon. He is in St. Joseph's Hospital with a broken nose, possible internal injuries and his body a mass of bruises. He doubtless owes his life to the fact that a clump of bushes near the foot of the rocky incline broke the force of his fall somewhat.

Moscella went on a steamboat excursion to Myers' Grove, on the Jersey shore. He and a number of companions were coming down the steep trail of the Palisades when the steamboat whistled as a signal of its departure on the return trip. In his haste to get down to catch the boat Moscella lost his footing and fell and rolled fifty feet to the bottom of the cliff. He was taken unconscious to Yonkers to the hospital, where he revived. He will recover.



DAME FASHION'S NOMENCLATURE.

When Chloris will be à la mode.
She frames her face with tiny hat.
She wears a witching air and meek, a side-curl patted on her cheek.
And jade hoops under that.
Dear Chloris, child, 'twill not suffice to wear a little bonnet.
You're quite expected to display Your slender form in ratinet.
And after that you must array A "Wishing Sash" upon it.

When Phryne will be recherché.
She wears a scoop, droopy hat.
With pamsies garnished 'round about— with cream and purple tints that shout.
And ribbons under that.
She bares a white and slender neck, quite unafraid to show it.
And sports a fluffy little ruff.
With still another at the cuff.
And shows, besides the draping stuff, A "Longing Silt" below it.

When Hubby claims the "dernier cri"
He wears an ultra English hat.
His shoulders take an English slope; his mustache bristles sharp with soap; A weed burns under that.
Friend Hubby, you should not affect these foolish ding-a-lings.
If you intend to be alert.
Just take your extra roomy shirt To (as per streetcar ad.) convert It into "Thoughtful Things."
L. W. H.

CABINET MEMBER

CHECKED M'NAB

Continued from first page.

should be postponed provided formal assent directing the postponement could be obtained from the Attorney General.

Needed To Be in Washington.

"I left San Francisco last Wednesday for Washington, to be present in opposition to the application for the listing by the United States government of some one hundred thousand acres of timber land in the Northern California forest reserve to the large timber interests, the hearing of which application is set for July 1 before Secretary Lane. Mr. Devlin is my associate in these matters, and he and I were to come on together, but the Diggins-Caminetti cases being set for trial on June 26, Mr. Devlin was compelled to remain in California until a postponement of these cases could be arranged for."

"The hearing before the Secretary of the Interior is of great public importance, involving as it does the legality of a large part of the most successful timber land operations of the famous Hyde-Benson land ring, which Mr. Devlin, as United States District Attorney, had such a prominent part in the prosecution of. This hearing before Secretary Lane had been postponed from time to time, and was some four weeks ago finally and peremptorily set for July 1, and the only thing that stood in the way of Mr. Devlin being present at the hearing was the Diggins-Caminetti cases."

"Immediately upon our being notified that the timber land selection cases were set for hearing before Secretary Lane on July 1 Mr. Devlin took up the postponement of the Diggins-Caminetti cases with District Attorney McNab. While I was not personally present at the conferences between Mr. Devlin and Mr. McNab, I all along have had the word of my associate, Mr. Devlin, that District Attorney McNab stated that he personally was perfectly agreeable to the postponement of the Diggins-Caminetti cases, but did not, in view of the public feeling that has been aroused over these cases, desire to assume the personal responsibility of requesting or publicly acceding to that effect from Washington."

"Wherefore, to use the expression that Mr. Devlin used at our last conference, on the 17th, 'to save McNab's face' Mr. Devlin took certain steps to secure from Washington the direction for the postponement in order that Mr. Devlin might be present before the Secretary of the Interior in the matter of the timber land selection cases on July 1, and to prepare for which hearing I have come on in advance."

Attorney General McReynolds intimated he might issue later a formal statement on the McNab matter. All he cared to say to-day was:

"There is every intention of prosecuting all those cases. They will be taken care of in due time by capable officials. No interest will suffer by the postponement."

DIDN'T AGREE, SAYS M'NAB

Declares He Never Heard of Proposal for Delay.

San Francisco, June 22.—United States Attorney McNab denied to-night that he had agreed with R. T. Devlin to postpone the Diggins-Caminetti case, as he was reported at Washington to have done.

"Never heard of such a proposition," said McNab. "I saw Devlin a week or ten days ago, and he asked me if we expected to reach the case on the 29th."

"But how can you reach those cases the 29th, when the Western Fuel cases come up the 24th?" he asked.

"The Western Fuel cases," I said to him, "aren't so important as the public seems to think. We'll get to the Diggins-Caminetti cases without delay."

McNab said he was glad to learn that his resignation would be accepted promptly.

CURRENCY BILL

GLADDENS BRYAN

Continued from first page.

the power that wealth gives to those who possess it."

"I feel sure that the Democrats of the Senate and House will rally to the support of the bill, and I am sanguine enough to believe that it will receive a cordial support from Republicans as well."

Secretary Bryan's statement is regarded as an obvious and rather unusual attempt by the premier of the Cabinet to rally the Democratic rank and file to the support of an administrative measure which, so far, has not awakened enthusiasm.

The Secretary's statement was unexpected, but is presumed to have been made with the approval of the President. The first intimation that Mr. Bryan, forsaking temporarily the field of diplomacy, would openly throw his personality into the currency fight came yesterday.

The object of the Secretary's statement is apparent to those acquainted with the temper of the Senate and House regarding currency reform, and the Bryan utterance might have an appreciable effect in the House. Representative Underwood and other House leaders have been, and still are, opposed to currency legislation at the extra session of Congress. Mr. Underwood, however, has consented to aid the pilots of the bill in the House, provided the country expresses approval of the currency bill as drawn.

Looking to Constituents.

Mr. Underwood has said that the fate of the currency bill might depend on "the voice of the constituents" of the various House members. He has also signified his unwillingness to jam through a party caucus a measure which the Democrats of the House and the country may not want. If the country wants currency reform now, and wants the particular kind of reform embraced in the Wilson-Glass bill, Mr. Underwood will surrender his personal desires for a postponement of action and will put his shoulder to the wheel. If the country is not enthusiastic the House leader will not take the blame for hurried currency legislation.

Mr. Bryan's statement, therefore, is evidently issued to rally the Bryanites throughout the United States, who will give the bill an "O. K." perhaps, after hearing the rallying cry of the once "peerless leader."

Mr. Bryan quotes the Baltimore platform of 1912 in his defence of the bill, but he makes no answer to one of the chief criticisms—that it fails to provide for the retirement of existing banknote circulation.

As previously pointed out in The Tribune dispatches, the Democratic platform of 1900, on which Bryan ran for the Presidency, strongly demanded a recall of this national bank issue, saying:

"We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money but without legal tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the national bank notes as fast as government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

The 1908 platform denounced the Republican party "for changing the basis of bank currency and inviting market manipulation," and demanded a currency "issued and controlled by the federal government on adequate security to national and state banks."

Mr. Bryan significantly refers to the federal reserve board as one "appointed by the President," which fact, he says, gives the people control of the money issuing function and does not relinquish the government's sole authority in this respect. Mr. Bryan is known to have influenced the preparation of this section of the bill, the original Glass measure having provided for three bankers on the federal reserve board.

Members of Congress probably will begin "hearing from home" in the next few days, and the fate of the administration's currency bill then may be forecast with some degree of accuracy.

STEEL TRUST IN CANADA

Letters Patent Granted to Two Large Corporations.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)
Ottawa, Ont., June 22.—Two important incorporations are announced here by the Secretary of State. One is the Canadian Steel Corporation, Limited, with a capital of \$20,000,000, and with its head office at Ojibway, Ont. The other is the Canada Transportation Lines, Limited, with a capital of \$25,000,000 and head offices at Montreal.

The Canadian Steel Corporation is a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. Under the letters patent granted it will have wide powers.

The Canada Transportation Company is empowered by its letters patent to carry on a general transportation business, including towing, wrecking and salvage, to acquire steamship lines and to erect drydocks. The parties in interest are not disclosed in the incorporation papers, but it is understood that English capitalists are behind the company, which, it is said, will engage extensively in shipping on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence.

SILENT ON ARSON CHARGE

Young Man, Who Admits He Set Fire, Proves Police Enigma.

A young man who said he was Holly Platt, a machinist, pleaded guilty to the charge of arson before Magistrate Butts in the Harlem Police Court yesterday and was held without bail for trial. He confessed he started a fire early yesterday in the basement of the five-story tenement house at No. 1561 Third avenue. The wife and child of the prisoner were in court, seeking an explanation of his confessed conduct. They got none.

Two young men were produced in court by Fire Marshal Pral. One had seen Platt run out of the tenement house just before the fire was discovered. The other had seen him return with the fire apparatus. The witnesses were Frederick Willis, of the Third avenue address, and James Tobin, son of the janitor of the tenement house. Willis saw Platt, he testified, run up the basement stairway and out on to the avenue a few minutes before he found the ground floor hallway of the house filled with smoke. The fire was among packing cases and other inflammable material.

Fire Marshal Pral and Assistant Fire Marshal Willis, who had been investigating several other fires that occurred in the neighborhood during the late hours of Saturday night, questioned Platt at length before causing his arrest. He admitted, they said, having started the fire in the basement of the tenement house, but gave no reason for his act.

LEADERS SEE CLEAR COURSE FOR TARIFF

Hope to Get Measure Through the Caucus and Into the Senate This Week.

PARTY OPPOSITION WANING

Preliminary Fight Over Sugar, Wool and Cattle Expected to End in Smoke and Harmony to Follow.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 22.—By the end of the present week, according to the calculations of the Democratic leaders, the tariff fight will be brought out into the open, and party lines will be drawn in the struggle to put the measure through the Senate. It is the hope of Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, that the Democratic caucus will put its stamp of approval on the bill by Thursday or Friday. If this hope is fulfilled the tariff debate will be opened in the Senate the following Monday.

A fight in the caucus over the free wool, sugar and cattle items will probably occur, but the leaders are convinced that it will end in smoke and that the measure will be reported to and passed by the Senate substantially as now drawn.

To hasten the progress of the bill through the Senate the debate will not be allowed to lag. Democratic leaders are urging their party colleagues to refrain from talking, a tendency which has been very marked in the clashes that have heretofore taken place between the majority and minority. The Senate will meet early and adjourn late to exhaust Republican criticism of the measure as soon as possible.

The first day's work by the caucus assured the Democratic leaders to their own satisfaction that there was no disposition to start a fight. Democratic opposition to the bill appears to be at its lowest ebb, and there is an apparent disposition by those who were at first outspoken in their criticism to march along tractably with the majority.

It is conceded by the Republicans that the tariff fight is almost over. At present, when the bill was expected to run the most dangerous stretch in its course, the Democratic caucus—the skies have cleared, the waters have become smooth and there is no appearance of angry cross-currents and whirlpools of dissatisfaction. Whatever the state of mind of the country, the state of mind of the Democrats in the Senate is no longer ruffled as it was when the bill was first reported in the House.

The suggestion has been made that this change has been stimulated to a great extent by the lobby investigation and the President's demand for currency legislation. The disclosure of the lobby investigation have put a quietus on the activity of tariff "accelerators," and tariff arguments are not presented with the vehemence that prevailed before the investigation was begun. It is becoming "bad form" under the shadow of the Capitol to have decided opinions about the tariff, whether for or against.

The currency bill has also acted as a counter attraction and diverted the attention of legislators from tariff revision. Just as the consideration of the tariff was becoming irksome and the Democratic opposition, puzzled by the effect of the lobby investigation, was hard put to it to maintain its courage, the currency bill put the tariff completely in the background, leaving the Senate, which has heretofore been in the habit of regarding itself as the arbiter of legislation, bewildered and not quite sure whether it was to be permanently overshadowed by the White House and the House of Representatives.

This is the situation at present, with the President the commanding figure. The fate of the currency bill hangs in the balance, and the failure of the President to force it through may revive the tranquility of some Democrats. On the eve of its introduction in the Senate, however, the course of the tariff bill appears to be smooth.

BLIND COMMISSION NAMED

Governor Selects New Yorkers to Investigate Causes of Loss of Sight.

Albany, June 22.—Governor Sulzer has announced the personnel of the New York State Commission for the Blind, authorized by legislative enactment this year to investigate the causes of blindness and to seek to better generally, by education and training, employment agencies and bureau of education, the condition of blind persons.

The Governor's appointees are Dr. John H. Finley, president of the College of the City of New York; Miss Lucile A. Goldthwaite, librarian in the department for the